

Burleigh

Families

Metcalfe

(17)



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METCALFE

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Leonard Metcalfe =
Rector of Gattenford
in co Norfolk
1580, et seqq

Thomas Ellwyn =
1564
1648

Elizabeth

Leonard
bapt 3 Sept 1585

Michael = 13 Oct 1616 Sarah Ellwyn
bapt 17 June 1587
to America in 1635

bapt 17 June 1593

at Heigham, co Norfolk

Philip Walker abt 1654 = Jane
bapt 1628
bur 21 Aug 1679

b. 24 Mar. 1632

Philip Walker = 1687
b. 1661/2 Mary Bower

Perry

See Walker file.

Daniel Walker =

Daniel Walker =
Mary Young

Weeden Walker =
Sarah

Daniel Walker =
b. abt 1788 Mary Brown

for Ruben Howe
& Glidden, Mich.
189

= Maria Walker

d. Fairhaven, N.Y.
186

Joseph Gott Perry 1860 = Harriet Howe
b 1835 my grandparents b 1844
d 1931 d 1931

METCALFE

MEETCALFE

METCALF GENEALOGY.

Copied in State Library, Albany, N.Y.
in 1926-7

There has been much speculation about the origin of the name Metcalf. The original seat of the family was in the north and northwest part of Yorkshire in England. The name is found in the old records spelled variously: Metkalff, Medcalffe, Mydcalfe, Medcalf, Medecalfe, Meitcalve, Medecafe, Metecalfe and many others.

The name is still a very common one in Yorkshire, where it was, and is yet, sometimes pronounced "Mecca." The traditions are that the early Metcalfs were as a race unusually large, strong men. There is a familiar story of the strong-armed hero who twisted the neck of a ferocious bull, and reported that he

"Met a calf over there,"

and so was called the Man who Met a Calf, or the Metcalf. In later times, Rev. B. E. Metcalf, Rector of Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, writes that he knew in Mulcas, Craven, Yorkshire, eight families of Metcalfs, one a father and seven sons, and all very large men, over six feet tall.

Craven is an old Metcalf district in Yorkshire. Whittaker's "History of Craven" derives the name Metcalf from the old Saxon "Mechalgh," haldh meaning a tract of land and Mechalgh, the Men of Mec's land.

Another derivation is perhaps more probable. There are in Craven, 12 miles south east of Dent, three hills, or a small mountain with three peaks, now called the Pennegent hills, but long known as the Three Calves.

In A.D. 1278 (Edw. I) it is recorded that Adam de Medekalf, that is Adam of the Middle Calf, was killed by one Steynebrigge in single combat. The prefix Mede is derived from the German Mitte, Saxon Midd, English Middle. This Adam of Metcalf in 1278, was the eighth in descent from the original Dane Arkefrith, who came to England in 1016 with King Canute, who gave him lands in Morthwest Yorkshire, and made him "Lord of Dent, Sedburg and Askriigg," names still to be found on the maps of Yorkshire.

It is said that this Danish succession can be traced in an unbroken line from Arkefrith to the present time. William Mainrod Metcalf, Esq., of York, Eng., born in 1839, claims to be the thirty ninth in regular descent from Arkefrith, as follows:

1. Arkefrith.
2. Arkell, Lord of Dent, etc. (Doomsday Book of Edward the Confessor).
3. Gospatrick.
4. Dolfin.
5. William.
6. Richard.
7. Adam, 1252.
8. Adam, 1278, called Medecalfe.
9. Adam Medecalfe, of Bainbridge.
10. Adam Medecalfe, of Thornton.
11. Richard Metcalf, of Baynbridge.
12. Thomas Metcalf, of Baynbridge.
13. John Metcalf, married Alice of Ireby.
14. James Metcalf, of Nappa in Wensleydale, married Gelsone of Ireby, was Captain at the battle of Agincourt, under Henry V, in 1415, and was Lord of the Manor of Nappa when Margaret, widow of Richard Lord Scrope claimed dower in the said Manor. But in 1472, the widow of Lord Scrope released to James Metcalf and heirs all claims. In 1439 he is described as of Nappay-under-the-Skar, in Ayegarth. In 1459 as of Wensleydale, York. This James Metcalf founded and endowed the Chantry of St. Anne

at Askriigg; requiring daily Mass said and prayers offered for the good estate of the King and Queen, of himself and his sons, and their souls when from this life they pass away, and for the souls of all his benefactors, and all the faithful departed. In this Chapel of St. Anne is still (1880) to be seen a marble slab, which has evidently been defaced, the inscriptions, carvings, sculptures, and ornaments of brass torn off. This, it is said, was done by the "Roundheads" in the time of Cromwell. This James Metcalf's children were:

1. Reginald, married a Thornton of Thornton.
2. Brian.
3. Myles who was in Parliament from York in 1478.
4. Thomas who was Chancellor of the Kingdom under Edward IV and Richard III.
5. Joan who married Marmaduke, Constable of Cliff.
6. Cicely who died in 1502, Prioress of Marrich Abbey, in Iraledale, Priory of St. Andrew, Marrich.

On account of their adherence to the House of York and Richard III, Myles Metcalf, the Recorder, and his brother the Chancellor were expressly excepted from the pardon granted in 1485 by Henry VII. But they were afterwards pardoned and restored to office. Myles died Feb. 25, 1494, and was buried in the Minster of York. There was a brass tablet in the Minster of York with this inscription:

" Hic jacet Mils Metcalf quondam recordator istius civitatis, ac etiam ainus justiciarius dom. regis apud Lancaster, qui obiit XXV die mensis Februarii ann. Dom. 1494. Cujus anime propitietus Deus. Amen."

These Yorkshire Metcalfs were always zealous Catholics. Bryan Metcalf of Beare Park, Wensleydale, was the Bryan of Beare, champion in the story of the Felon Sow of Rokeby, according to Whittaker's History, and Sir Walter Scott's Rokeby." Beare Park, Marrich, Wensleydale, was long a residence of the Metcalfs till it was confiscated in 1543 under Henry VIII's suppression of Monasteries.

Thomas Metcalf, the other brother, was Privy Councillor in 1460 under Henry VI, and Chancellor of Lancaster under Richard III. This Thomas Metcalf was described in Leland's Chronicles as "a great officer as steward, survier, or receyver of lands, whereby he waxed riche, and did builde and purchase. He made additions to Nappay Hall, in which two toures be very fair besides other loggings." He adds that "Knappay and other places thereabout be able to make three hundred men in very known consanguinitie of the Metcalfes."

15. This Thomas Metcalf, with his brothers, Myles, Reginald and Bryan, and with Joan wife of Marmaduke and Cicely the Prioress, are called the fifteenth (15th) generation from the old Dane, Arkefrith.
33. William Metcalf, who married Anne Mainwood May 21, 1657, is called the thirty third from Arkefrith.
39. William Mainwood Metcalf, of York, Eng., born in 1839, claims to be the thirty ninth from Arkefrith.

But our American Metcalfs are descended from Brian, of Beare Park, the third son of James Metcalfe of Nappay, who married Johanna of Boughton. Their sons were:

1. Richard.
2. Leonard, married a Thursby.
3. Nicholas.
4. Roger.

Leonard's sons were:

1. Leonard.
2. Vincent.
3. Godfrey.
4. Ambrose.

Leonard Metcalf of Beare Park, in 1569, joined a Rising in the North, in the interests of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was condemned and attainted and narrowly escaped the scaffold. His name is first in the list of "Gentlemen prisoners in Carlisle, Dec., 1569." His name is in the list of prisoners taken to Durham Castle, Jan., 1570. Eleven of them were indicted for "Conspiracy of Treason and Rebellion," and all were condemned to die. Four were executed at once at York. The other seven were "Stayed for the Second Execution," or until the Queen's pleasure; and it was represented to the Queen that Leonard Metcalf rose because the Earl of Northumberland did, and also that he had made state of his lands to his wife, so that by his life the Queen should have his lands, while by his death his wife should have them, so that the Queen should win by his life and lose by his death; and further that he had been taken for a very quiet, honest gentleman, and that he was generally lamented. The Queen's reply expressed her willingness to spare the lives of three, but "for the four, Metcalf, Lambert, Claxton and Conyers, we thynk it good that some furder exampke be showed and we refer the same to your own judgment." But the Commissioners did not accept the discretion thus given them; and in April 5th the Earl of Sussex wrote to Secretary Cecil, that the Queen "wanted some furder example of ye better sorte," and that "Metcalf, Lambert, Claxton and Conyers ought to be executed, probably for the sake of "ye landes." The Bill of Attainder names "Leonard Metcalfe, late of Beare Park, co. York, Esquire."

The "coat of arms" of these old Yorkshire Metcalfs was everywhere, "Argent, three calves, passant sable," with different quarterings in different branches of the family.

Our emigrant ancestor, Michael Metcalf, the Dornix, or Embroidery Weaver, of Norwich, and the Metcalfs of Norwich, Tatterford and vicinity in co. Norfolk, were immediately descended from the Metcalfs of Beare Park and Nappa Hall in North Yorkshire. The Yorkshire Metcalfs, as far as known, were zealous Catholics; the Norfolk family were zealous Protestants, and Michael, at least, a staunch Puritan. When Leonard Metcalf was attainted for high treason, and lost his large estates in Yorkshire (which, it is hinted, may have been one reason for his condemnation, his lands being wanted for some new court favorite) his family left Yorkshire and settled in Norfolk. Religion was then largely a matter of politics. It is supposed that Leonard Metcalf himself, perhaps as a condition of his pardon, gave up his Catholicism, and after the loss of his property, eventually took up holy orders under the state church, and, twenty years after, was the first Leonard Metcalf, Rector of the parish of Tatterford near Norwich. But it is perhaps more probable that this first Rector Metcalf of Tatterford was a son of Leonard Metcalf, the quondam traitor.

The earliest records extant of the parish of Tatterford are copies in the registry of the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and commence about 1560. In 1580, et sequens, Leonard Metcalf was Rector of the Parish of Tatterford. Leonard Metcalf was succeeded by Richard Metcalf. In these records the name is spelled Metcalf, Metcalfe, Mettcalfe and Mettcalfe. In 1585 is the entry of baptism of "Leonard Metcalf, filius Leonardi Metcalf et bapt. fuit 3d die Septembris." Adain "Michael Metcalf filius Leonardi Metcalf et bapt. fuit 17th die June 1587." Which confirms our records that Michael Metcalf, the Dornix Weaver, was born at Tatterford, Norfolk co., June 17, 1587. There is no clue to the name of Leonard Metcalf's wife, the mother of Michael.

Michael Metcalf's wife, Sarah Ellwyn, was born, our old records in this country say, "June 17, 1593, in the adjoining town of Waynham. The adjoining town is Rayn-

ham, with parishes East, West and South Raynham. And there has been quite a controversy over the name. The registers of all have been searched for the record of Sarah Ellwyn's birth and marriage. But further investigation has shown that Sarah Ellwyn was born at "Heigham," the daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Ellwyn. Thomas Ellwyn was born in 1564 and died in 1648. Sarah Ellwyn was born in Heigham June 17, 1593 and was married to Michael Metcalf Oct. 13, 1616. Their seven oldest children were born and baptized in St. Benedict's, Norwich, Norfolk co., and the four younger children at St. Edmondsbury.

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Michael Metcalf, son of Rev. Leonard Metcalf, Rector of Tatterford, was born at Tatterford, co. Norfolk, Eng., June 17, 1587.
Sarah Ellwyn, daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Ellwyn, was born at Hingham, co. Norfolk, Eng., June 17, 1593.

They were married at Hingham Oct. 13, 1616. They sailed for New England April 15, 1637.

Their children were:

1. Michael, born Nov. 13, 1617; died young.
2. Mary (or Marcy), born Feb. 14, 1619; married Henry Wilson Nov. 24, 1642.
3. Michael, born Aug. 29, 1620.
4. John, born Sept. 5, 1622; married Mary, daughter of Francis Chickering, Mar. 22, 1647; died in Dedham, Mass., Nov. 27, 1675.
5. Sarah, born Sept. 10, 1624; married Robert Onion, of Dedham.
6. Elisabeth, born Oct. 4, 1626, married Sept. 15, 1648 Thomas Bancroft, of Reading.
7. Martha, born May 27, 1628; married 1st William Bignall, 2nd Aug. 2, 1654, Christopher Smith, 3rd ---- Stow.
8. Thomas, born Dec. 27, 1629; married 1st, Sept. 12, 1655, Sarah Page, 2nd, Dec. 2, 1679, ----.
9. Ann e (called also Joane), born Mar. 1, 1631; died young.
10. Jane, born Mar. 24, 1632; married Samuel (?) Walker, of Rehoboth.
11. Rebeka, born Apr. 5, 1635; married Apr. 5, 1659, John Mackintcsh, of Dedham.

RECORDS
of the Family of
METCALFE,

Formerly of Nappa in Wensleydale.

Collected and Arranged by Walter C. Metcalfe and Gilbert Metcalfe,

Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

London: 1891.

- p. IX The first mention of any Metcalfe as of Bere Park is that of ~~BRAY~~ in the De Banco Roll, Mich. 37 Henry VI., 1458-9, mem. 605 dorso.
- p. X Heralds' Visitations of Yorkshire were made in the years 1530 and 1563-4, but no pedigree of the Metcalfes was recorded in either of them. In the first of these appear "the armes of John METCALFE esquier beside Richemont, and auditour to the Kyng in those partyes:" Argent, three calves passant sable, in the fess point a crescent oules for difference. It is not known how he was related to the Nappa family, but in his will, proved at Richmond in 1541, he mentions his cousin Christopher Metcalfe of Nappa, Esquire, and also his cousin Barnaduke Metcalfe.
- p. XII Among the descendants added to the Visitation by Sir William Slingsby is a long pedigree professing to give the descendants of James Metcalfe who was at Agincourt; the inaccuracies in this are many and serious. He is right in giving James two sons, Thomas and Miles, but clearly wrong in adding Reginald and Brian of Bere Park, who, certainly, if there was ever such a person, was not a son of James or a brother of Thomas of Nappa. These additions of his in various parts of the MS. have been the occasion of much error on the part of Mr. Joseph Foster, as will be seen infra.
- p. XIII As to Nicholas Metcalfe, D.D., he certainly could not have possessed Bere Park. It is doubtful who his father was; the recorded pedigree says Richard; Sir William Slingsby says Nicholas. (See Bere Park infra) Nicholas made his will dated 1539 (P.C.C. Dyngley 31) and makes no mention of Bere Park, nor does he mention Symon or any relations except his sisters Elizabeth, Alice and Jane; his nephew Mr. Cuthbert Metcalfe; his cousin Oswald; he also refers to a Lucas Metcalfe, not referring to him as a relation. It would not appear that he was a man of great age; he had clerical preferment in Essex and Kent, and does not appear to have lived in Yorkshire after taking Holy Orders.
- p. XXII In Mr. Longstaffe's "Richmondshire," p. 103, it is stated that "the ancient house of Bere Park was the residence of the older line of the Metcalfes, and after their removal to Nappa that of a younger branch;" and in the "Metcalfe and De Hertlyngton Genealogy," compiled by Mr. J. H. Metcalfe for the third edition (published in 1878) of Dr. Whittaker's "History of Craven," p. 515, the first James Metcalfe of Nappa is described as being of Bere Park and Nappa. Both of these statements are incorrect, and are probably the consequence of the various misstatements made by Sir William Slingsby and others which have been before noticed. As to the first statement, Bere Park was until the surrender of monasteries a possession of Marrick Priory. In an action brought by Sir Richard Neville against several persons for hunting without licence

in East Bolton Park, Richard Wylyinson, yeoman, then of Bere Park, was one of the defendants; and there is no evidence to support the suggestion that any one of the name of Metcalfe was tenant there until 1458-9, when Brian Metcalfe is undoubtedly described as of Bere Park, as already stated supra, p. IX. As to the second statement, James Metcalfe was clearly never the tenant of Bere Park and at the last mentioned date had been established at Nappa for about forty years.

This Brian Metcalfe is the first instance of any member of the race bearing that Christian name. It is likely that he was the Brian Metcalfe mentioned in the Middleham Roll of 1465-6 referred to supra, p. VIII, and the same Brian to whom a grant of an annuity of ten marks out of the lordship of Middleham was made 12 December 1484. He probably was also the Brian Metcalfe to whom the King by letters patent dated 25 February 4 Henry VII., in consideration of services in the collecting and levying of rents in the lordship of Middleham, particularly in the valleys of Wensleydale and Bishopton, granted an annuity of five marks during his good pleasure; and who in 16 Henry VII. restored these letters patent into the Chancery to the intent that the same should be granted to Humfrey Metcalfe, "one of the esquires of the King's household," which was accordingly done in consideration of the same services before then and in future to be rendered.

It would seem fairly probable that Humfrey was Brian's son, and had assisted his father in these services until the age of the latter rendered it advisable that he should obtain a transfer of the office to his son.

The date of Brian's death is unknown, but it probably took place soon after this transfer, that is to say, soon after 1501. No will of his is to be found, nor is there any evidence to shew that he married an heiress of the name of Raughton.

From 1464 to 1498 one Cecyle Metcalfe was Prioress of Marrick. This lady died in 1502, and, so far as dates are concerned, may well have been a daughter of the first James Metcalfe of Nappa, but the evidence of this is not sufficient to warrant the addition of her name as such daughter to the Pedigree.

By a deed dated 9 January 6 Henry VII., this Cecyle, as Prioress of Marrick and the Convent of the same, made a lease of Bere Park to one Humfrey Metcalfe and his wife, to hold the same from the feast of Invention of the Holy Cross, then past last, for the term of LX years, paying therefor yearly £6 and 5d. It is probable that this Humfrey was in fact the Humfrey already mentioned, and he may have been the Humfrey who died intestate before 22 Henry VII. (1507), in which year James Metcalfe of Nappa, and John Slingsby of Scriven, who were the administrators of his goods and chattels, obtained a discharge by letters patent in respect of his liabilities as one of the King's collectors of dues and subsidies at the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It does not appear why James of Nappa and John Slingsby of Scriven became Humfrey's administrators, except that they may have been sureties to the Crown for him as such collector.

On 17 November 31 Henry VIII. (1540) Marrick Priory was surrendered by Christabel Cowper, the then Prioress, and convent then consisting of sixteen nuns. In the course of an enquiry held at York, on 27 January 31 Henry VIII., regarding the leases of parts of the demesne lands of the Priory, a lease of Bere Park in Carperby (probably the one granted to Humfrey Metcalfe as above stated) was produced, but it was said that the Prioress claimed a forfeiture thereof by Roger

Metcalfe, the late tenant. On 6 June 3rd Henry VIII. (1502) the King granted a lease of the site and demesne lands of Harrick Priory to John Uvedale for the term of twenty-one years from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel then last, including the tenement called Bere Park, with two other tenements and a cottage and the land appurtenant thereto in Carperby, then late in the tenure of Elizabeth, late wife of Roger Metcalfe, paying for the same a yearly rent of £5 18s. 3d.

In 1544 one John Banaster made an application to purchase Bere Park, in the particulars of which it is described as in the lease to Uvedale, and as then late in the tenure of Elizabeth late wife of Roger Metcalfe; and there is a memorandum that, notwithstanding the lease to Uvedale, there was also an old lease made to one Humfrey Metcalfe and his wife (stating it as above), which tenements by virtue of this lease were then in the holding of Leonard Metcalfe. The contract for the sale to John Banaster shews that he was to buy subject to all leases. What became of Uvedale's lease is not known, and how it could override the previous lease to Humfrey does not appear; it would seem probable that Roger was the son of Humfrey, and that Leonard was the son of Roger (indeed he is stated to be so by Sir William Slingsby, for as much as any statement of his may be worth), and that Leonard's holding was in right of the unexpired term of the lease to Humfrey.

This contract was carried out by letters patent dated 20 June 36 Henry VIII., by which Bere Park was granted to him in consideration of £147 13s. 4d., and a William Metcalfe of London, yeoman, to hold to them and the heirs and assigns of John Banaster for ever.

On 3 July following a licence was granted to Banaster and William Metcalfe to sell the property to Leonard Metcalfe, and there is no doubt it was so sold and duly conveyed to him, but no conveyance is now forthcoming, nor can any enrolment of such be found.

In 1569 Leonard Metcalfe took part in the rising of the North, and frequent entries regarding him are to be found in the "Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569," by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Knt., published in 1840. From these entries it appears that he was convicted of high treason, attainted as a rebel, and sentenced to death; and a statement occurs that he had so settled his estate that "the Queen shall win by my life, and lose by his death." This may have been so as regards Bere Park, but the greater part of his estate which lay in Craven became forfeited. He was, almost at the last moment, respite from execution, and ultimately received a pardon, dated 1 September 1571, which is enrolled on the patent roll of 13 Elizabeth (7 pars), and recites his conviction for high treason and sentence, and that, nevertheless, upon the humble petition of Anthony Mildmay he was pardoned. Two years afterwards, upon payment of a fine of £91 2s., Leonard obtained a lease for the term of twenty-one years, at an annual rent of £21 15s. 6d., of the lands forfeited by him on his attainder for high treason. These were as follows: lands in Kirkby in Malhamdale, Hanlith, Culcotes, and Hawkesrike, and in Carperbie. It is a significant fact that lands in all these four places in Craven were formerly the estate of Roger Metcalfe, and points strongly to the conclusion that Leonard was his son and heir.

It is not known when Leonard Metcalfe died, and no will of his is forthcoming. His sons were John, Christopher, Brian and Roger, and of these John succeeded his father, and died leaving a widow, Bridget, but no children. Christopher, the second son, died in

London, apparently in John's lifetime, and was buried on 24 April 1577 at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. His only child was a daughter Isabel, who was baptized there 13 October 1577, and who was probably a posthumous child. She became the wife of John Kylbye of London, grocer.

On 8 May 1602 John Kylbye and his wife filed a bill in Chancery against Bridget the widow of John, and Brian and Roger his brothers, and Robert Wadeson, in which they alleged that Isabel was heir to John, that is to say, sole daughter and heir to Christopher next and immediate heir to John, who was in his lifetime seized in fee of Bere Park, which sometime was Leonard's his late father, and this was admitted by Brian and Roger, who denied that they had reported that Isabel was a bastard as alleged in the bill. Both this answer and Wadeson's answer shewed that the estate was heavily encumbered, and it afterwards came into the hands of another family of Metcalfe, having no doubt been sold to pay off the mortgages.

The arms which the descendants of Thomas Metcalfe of Nappa are entitled to bear are, Argent, three calves passant sable

p. VIII In the accounts taken 5 and 6 Edward IV. of the lordship of Middleham, which was then one of the possessions of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, among other entries relating to the offices held by Sir Thomas Conyers, Knt., (Chief Steward), Ralph Rokeby, and others, the following entries occur, which are now given in extenso:--

Et in feodo Jacobi Metkalf armigeri ad v marcs per annum ut in precedente videlicet pro terminis Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per acquietatiam liberatam ut supra lxxii8 viijd

Et in feodo Briani Metkalf armigeri causa sue retencionis cum Domino ad terminum vite sue ad xlii per annum videlicet pro terminis predictis per literas domini patentes ac acquietatiam ipsius liberatam ut supra.

The first of these entries no doubt applies to James, the first of that name given in the Pedigree, and the second probably to Brian of Bere Park, and, each being styled Armiger, it is clear that they were heads of distinct branches, and that neither James nor Brian could have been brother, father, or son of the other.

p. 53 In 1515 he (Sir James Metcalfe) made a third, a final, and far larger purchase of lands in Hertlington and elsewhere in Craven from Roger and Elizabeth Metcalfe. A recovery, entered on the De Banco Roll for Hilary Term, 7 Henry VIII (ro. 308 dorso), shews that James Metcalfe, Gilbert Metcalfe, Leonard Metcalfe, and Vincent Metcalfe, claimed against Roger Metcalfe the manor of Hawkeswick and forty-one messuages, ~~200 acres of pasture, 200 acres, etc.~~, etc. Leonard and Vincent Metcalfe were no doubt father and son of Burton in Bishopsgate, and members of the Bere Park branch of the family.

Micheal METCALF.

Michael Metcalf was made a Freeman of the city of Norwich on June 21, 1618. His occupation is stated as "Dornix Weaver." This Dornic, or Dornix, was a kind of damask or tapestry used for hangings or heavy curtains. And Michael Metcalf is supposed to have employed some hundred or more men in his shop or factory. But he was a very zealous non-conformist, and became involved in a controversy with his Bishop. Matthew Wren, previously Bishop of Hereford, afterwards of Ely, was then Bishop of Norwich, and was very bitter, some writers say notorious in his persecutions of the Puritans, or of any who refused to conform. But in about twenty years all this was changed in England. Cromwell and the Independents or Puritans were in the ascendancy; and Wren, then Bishop of Ely, was tried before a committee of Parliament for his abuse of the Puritans. From "Howell's State Trials" vol. 4, page 21, one of Articles of Impeachment presented 1641 by Sir Thomas Waddington to the House of Commons against Matthew Wren, late Bishop of Norwich and then Bishop of Ely:—" Art. XVI. That by means of the vigorous prosecutions and dealings in the precedent articles mentioned, and by reason of the superstitious bowing to, and afore the Table set Altarwise, the suspending, silencing, driving away of the faithful preaching Ministers, the suppressing means of knowledge and salvation, and introducing ignorance, superstition and prophaneness, many of his majesty's subjects, to the number of 3000, many of which used trades, spinning, weaving, knitting, and making of cloth, stuffs, stockings and other manufactures of wool,—that is to say, Daniel Sonning, MICHAEL METCALF, John Besant, Nicholas Metcalf, ----- Busby, John Derant, Widow Maxes, Richard Cook, some of them setting a hundred poor people to work, have removed themselves, their families and estates, into Holland and other partes beyond the seas, and there set up and taught the natives the said manufactures, to the great hindrance of trade in this kingdom, and to the impoverishing and bringing to extreme want of very many who were by these parties set on work, to the great prejudice of his Majesty and his people."

The defence of Bishop Wren introduced the recorded testimony of a Dispoiny, and of Messrs. With -- father and son -- of Cossay, who testified that "Michael and Nicholas Metcalf had uttered dangerous words against the King which could not be longer endured, and also that the said Michael slippit away and went to "New England."

Michael Metcalf's own account was as follows, as taken from the N. E. Genealogical Register, vol. 6, page 171:

I was persecuted in the land of my fathers' sepulchres for not bowing at the name of Jesus and observing the ceremonies enforced upon me at the instance of Bishop Wren of Norwich and his Chancellor, Dr. Corbet, whose violent measures troubled me in the Bishop's court, and returned me into the High Commissioner's Court. Suffering many times for the cause of religion, I was forced for the sake of liberty of my conscience to flee from my wife and children to go to New England: taking ship for the voyage at London, 17 Sept., 1636, and being by tempests tossed up and down the seas till the Christmas following; and then veering about to Plymouth in Old England. Leaving the ship, I went down to Yarmouth, in co. Norfolk, whence I finally shipped myself and family to come to New England; sailed April 15, 1637, and arrived three days before Midsummer with my wife, nine children and a servant, Thomas Comberbach, aged 16."

The passenger list of emigrants with the "John and Dorothy," Master Wm. Andrews of Ipswich, as examined April 8, 1637, includes Michael Metcalf, Sarah Metcalf, his wife, and eight children. It is probable that his second son, Joseph Metcalf, came to this country two years before his father, and was admitted a freeman at Dedham, March 4, 1635. Michael himself was admitted a freeman at Dedham July 14, 1637. The following letter was written before he made his first attempt to come to America. At the time of his writing he speaks of himself as an exile from his wife and children,

"with whom he would have gladly continued if with liberty:"

with other such twin stuff, unfitting terms to be used by a judge in a Court of Judicature. But of these no more, for these words were not spoken in a corner but in a consistory.

My loving friends, be not ~~discouraged~~ discouraged too much at innovations now forced upon you, but never heretofore urged upon any man's conscience by any Bishop of the See of Norwich since the Reformation; but, as the proverb says: 'New lords, new laws.' Such doings make sad the hearts of God's people. Let your faith and patience have their perfect work in these perilous times now come to you by the sufferance of God. Be you cheerly. God is on your side, and his truth is your cause, and against you be none but the enemies of the cross of Christ, the serpent and his seed, the Ishmaelites and prophane Esaus of this wicked world, children of the malignate church, such as the Lord hath always abhorred and in these ages resisted and overthrown. God from whom nothing is hid knoweth what they are. He hath found out your enemies to be prophane, malicious, disdainful, filthy, shameless persecutors of and despiteful against his people and truth. The spirit of God doth describe them in the Scripture by the names of serpents, lions, dogs, bulls, bears, wolves, swine, beasts, etc.; teaching us to understand that their natural inclination is, as much as in them lieth, to bring into trouble and bonds all those who live godly in Christ; but the Lord, with his right arm, will defend his little distressed flock against his and your enemies who do conspire against your precious faith and liberty. In the meantime, my friends, have patience while they rage; let them curse, ban, rage and become against you, casting the dirt of aspersion at your faces, not hating you for your vices, but for your virtues--Cain like; and had they power with their will, surely they would cast fire and fagot at your faces. These Jehus, I do hope, march too furious to hold out long. They may haply but prove summer birds. The Lord hath bounded their madness that they shall not do more to you than he will suffer them to do. God doth try his people in the furnace of affliction, and he that suffereh patiently for his Christian profession is hereby known to be of Christ; even so are the persecutors and opposers of God's people known to be enemies of the cross of Christ. Besides, their injustice may be the means the soone to provoke the Lord to take pity on you, and to punish them that so despitefully use you; for, through God suffer them for a time, in their pride, yet shall they not always escape his avenging hand. They are his rods, and when he hath worn them to the stumps, then will he cast them forth into the fire. This shall be their final reward. Your duty is in the mean while patiently to abide the will of God, who worketh all things for the best for you.

Oh Norwich! the beauty of my native country! What shall I say unto you? Thou art little inferior to any of thy sister cities within this kingdom. Famous hast thou been for religion throughout this island. The Gospel of Christ Jesus hath been purely and powerfully taught, to thy great honor, and ye joy and rejoicing of the religious inhabitants. Thy God hath adorned thee with such a succession of godly and able preachers, within some of thy churches, that few congregations, I suppose, have had the like; who so faithfully have taught their people, both by life and doctrine, to your everlasting fame; carefully preaching and defending the doctrine of justification by faith in Christ, with other truths of the true Protestant faith, against the defenders of the stinking tenets of Arminius, that enemy of God, so called by King James,--i.e., ye 1st. Also, my friends, what comfort is it now to you to learn what your city hath formerly been for Christ's true religion taught in her? The question, what is she now? Surely much relapsed and fallen from her love and purity of life and doctrine. Would to God thy spiritual fathers had not tasted the sour grapes whereby most of the children's teeth are set on edge. For many strange things are now preached in thine ears by thy new preachers which your old preachers would never have endured. But the religion of these novelists consisteth in formalities, they striving to use the desk above the pulpit, teaching the people less preaching may now serve, were it not to preach down schism and faction, as

"To all the true professors of Christ's Gospel within the City of Norwich: The peace of God in Jesus, the help, comfort and assistance of his Eternal Spirit be with you, my dear and loving wife, and all the rest of our loving friends, professors of Christ's Gospel and true religion, most surely taught and powerfully taught preached smongst you not long since, who now mourn for the miseries of God's people and loss of your faithful minister, to your everlasting consolation in him--Amen. Our adversary, the devil, as a mighty Nimrod and cunning hunter, doth continually compass the earth to and fro like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour, ruling in the hearts of children of disobedience, stirring them up against the people of God. You know there ever hath been enmity between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent; for as he that was born after the flesh persecuted him that was born after the spirit, Gal. 4:29, even so it is now, for are not beasts among you, after the manner of men, such as Paul fought with at Ephesus? Yes, surely I would they were cut off which trouble you. Persecutors they are of you, my friends, in the Apostle's phrase, alluding to Gen. 21:9. There you shall find Ishmael mocking and troubling of Icaas for his religion, called persecution by the Apostle Paul.. And are there not such a scoffing generation of Ishmaelites among you, who hate you because you hate the thing that is good, and will not run with them into all excess of riots, and with their tongues do shout at them that are true of heart (as the prophet saith). He saith further in the person of the church, that they that sit in the gates spake against me, and I was a song of the drunkard, for the just man is laughed to scorn (Job 12:4). The wicked watched the righteous man and seeketh to slay him (Psalm 37). I would wish that this viperous generation did not multiply in your city as they do. Among them are scoffing Ishmaelites, prophane Esaus, flattering dogs, subtile Ahiethophels, children of this world, wiser in their generation than the children of light, but in the end will prove to be Solomon's fools. When I was among them I tasted of their burning charity, when some of them conspired against my life, as you know, accusing me Treason most unjustly. Some of my adversaries were at difference one with another, yet like Pilate and Herod, they became friends, and joined madness and malice against me. But God, who hated their conspiracy, so mollified the heart of one of the witnesses, that with tears she confessed I never spake any such words. Their malice being manifest to the world, their project was laid in the dust. Yet here-with not satisfied, they sent out their bloodhounds abroad, to smell out some new matter against me; but my God bounded their madness, and by death took away one of my chiefest enemies (Job 4:7).

My cause may well allude to the Prophet David's complaint against his enemies: saith he: 'my enemies spake against me, and they that wait for my life take counsel together, but the Lord hath delivered me out of the hand of the wicked, from the unrighteous and evil man.' To God I have referred my cause, to whom I leave it and them. You are not ignorant, I suppose, of the great trouble I sustained in the Archdeacon's and Bishop's Court, at the hands of my enemies, concerning the matter of bowing, as well as for other matters of like consequence. I alleged against them the scripture, the canons, and the book of prayer, but the Chancellor replied he cared for none of them. I further alleged against them the authority of Archbishops and Bishops, as also their great patron of Ceremonies, the learned Hooker, so called by them; together with a book called the Regiment of the Church, allowed by authority, which hath these words: 'that the decrees and constitution of the Church of England must not be made a part of God's worship, neither holden necessary to our salvation, as some have vainly in some of your hearings; for our Saviour saith: "in vain do they worship me who teach for doctrines the precepts of men." The Apostle condemneth all voluntary worship devised by men. Hooker after saith: ~~THEY HAVE CONDEMNED ALL VOLUNTARY~~ 'Our church doth not enforce bowing at the name of Jesus against his conscience.' Notwithstanding these and more than these reasons alleged against them, their learned and invincible arguments to refute my assertions were these: 'Blockhead, old heretick, the devil made you, I will send you to the devil';

at Windsor Visitation. Another he makes it arbitrary whether or not the Pope be Antichrist, as Burgess in my hearing at the Cathedral in Norwich. My friends beware of them that preach to you with the enticing words of Men's wisdom, and do chalk out a nearer way to heaven than they shall find, I fear, that walk in it."

Copied from a document in
the possession of
Alan Dempsey
of Ameliasburg.

Hartford Times.

Metcalf.

May 23, 1953.

C. C. L.

Reply to Query B-4950 (6) ExExX., March 21, 1953

Walker

Ref. "Memorial of the Walkers" printed in 1861. This stated the given name of Widow Walker and of her husband were not known. Her name "Widow Walker" was on the property list in Rehoboth, 1642. She had sons Philip and James and a dau. Sarah. Son Philip mar. abt. 1654 Jane b. Mar. 24, 1632, dau. of Michael and Sarah (Ellwyn) Metcalf. Can give other references.

In the Hartford Times, Jan. 31, 1942, query No. 9687, by C.L.W.H. was answered by J.J.V.V. giving the following but no reference. "John Tisdale of Plymouth was granted land in Duxbury 1637; was killed in King Philip's War; mar. widow Sarah Walker b. Eng. 16~~X~~18. By her first husband she had children James, Sarah and Philip. By second she had John, James, Joshua, Joseph and Sarah." Has this been proven?

O.B.C.

Reply to Query B-4950 (2) C.C.L. March 21, 1953. WALKER.

John Browne came from London on the Elizabeth, with Sarah Walker, 17, and James, 15, listed as his servants, he a baker. See Mass. Hist. Coll., pp. 259-262. The widow Walker came later with son Philip, then abt. 15 and settled in Rehoboth. She may have been his sister or sister-in-law.

Philip, a weaver, husbandman and poet, b. abt. 1628, was bur. at Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 21, 1679; mar. abt. 1654, Dedham, Mass., Jane (2) Metcalf (Michael 1 and wife Sarah Ellwin). She was b. at St. Edmondsbury, co. Norfolk, Eng., Mar. 24, 1632.

Michael Metcalf was b. 1590, d. Dec. 27, 1664, son of Rev. Leonard b. abt. 1541, Rector of the parish of Tattersford. Michael came on the ship Rose, 1635, with wife, nine children and a servant. His second wife was Mary ——, widow of Thomas Pidge.

Chil. of Philip and Jane (Metcalf) Walker were

1. Samuel, b. Feb. 1655; mar. 1681 Martina Ide; 2nd 1705-6 Bethia Read; 3rd 1709 Ruth Bliss; he d. 1712.
2. Sarah, Feb. 1657, mar. 1677 Abraham Peron-Perrin.
- + 3. Philip, March, 1661-2, mar. 1687 Mary Bowen.
4. Mercy, May, 1663.
5. Elizabeth, April 1666, mar. March 29, 1687, Henry Sweet.
6. Michael, March, 1667-8, drowned Feb. 16, 1676.
7. Experience, 1672-1674.
8. Ebenezer, Nov. 1676, mar. 1700 Mehitable Wilmarth, and 2nd. 1703, Dorothy Abell.

Ref. Rehoboth V.R. (Abs. of long answer forwarded to querist. Sent by E.F.B.W.

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June 13, 1953.

Reply to B-5076--R.M.S. April 18, 1953. WOODCOCK-METCALF-WHITTEMORE.

Michael Metcalf b. Tatterford, Co. Norfolk, Eng. 1587, mar. Oct. 13, 1616, Sarah ——, b. June 17, 1593, who d. Nov. 30, 1644; he mar. 2nd Aug. 13, 1645, "Widow" —— Pidge of Roxbury, Mass.; d. Dedham, Jan. 25, 1654.

Had 11 chil., all b. Norwich, Eng. Michael (2) b. Norwich, Eng., Aug. 29, 1620, died Jan. 25, 1645; mar. 1644 Mary, b. Eng. April 18, 1622, dau. of Jonathan Fairbanks; she d. 1676 or 1684; had 6 children recorded in Dedham, Mass.

Etc.

Mann's Annals of Dedham
from its Settlement in 1635;

To 1847

by Herman Mann.

Dedham, Mass

1847

(Owned by Alan Dempsey, Demarestville)

P. 84 Original Proprietors of lands, the 6th of the 12th month 1642

Edward Alleyn

John Hunting, elder.

Michael Metcalf

Richard Everett.

P. 123 Names and Localities.

Metcalfs Island was originally granted to Michael Metcalf,
for three acres, more or less. It contains some seven or eight
acres, and adjoins Charles river, at the southerly part of
Broad meadows. A gravel pit was reserved on this Island
for the use of all persons concerned, and also a passage
through to the meadows beyond.

Hartford Times

Metcalf

Aug 9 1947

Answer to

A-7634 (5) P. H. McM. June 14. 1947

Metcalf. Michael Metcalf (son of Rev. Leonard of York, Eng., b. 1561, d. 1611, mar. Amy —; 7 children). Son Michael b. abt. 1590, d. Dedham, Mass., Dec., 1664; mar. Oct. 13, 1616, Sarah Elwyn who d. Dedham, Feb. 1, 1644-5; 11 children. Michael (2) b. Norwich, Eng., Aug. 29, 1620; mar. Apr. 2, 1644, Mary Fairbanks.

Elwyn. Sarah chris. June 17, 1598, d. Dedham, Mass., Feb 21 or Mar. 30, 1644/5. Her line was

(her father) A - Thomas 1564, Heigham, d. 1648, mar. Elizabeth —.

(her grandfather) B - William d 1610/11, mar Alice —. C — b. abt 1595 Norfolk

(her g.grandfather) C - — b. abt 1595, Norfolk, Eng.

(her g.grandfather) D. Peter of Wooddalling b. abt 1480, mar. Lucy —.

(her g.grandfather) E. John, b. abt 1450 of Wooddalling, mar. Catherine.

Ref. Records of G. A. Moriarty

G. J. B.

A-7634 (1) P. H. McM. June 14. 1947

Metcalf. Addition to above Michael (1) Metcalf mar. second Aug. 3, 1645, widow Mary Pidge of Roxbury. Children in this list and in answer sent by G. J. B. differ slightly in dates

Children

1. Michael 1617, d.y.
2. Mary 1618
3. Michael 1620, mar. Mary Fairbanks daug. of Jonathan (1) Emigrant & wife Grace (Smith) Lee.
4. John 1622
5. Sarah 1624
6. Elizabeth 1629
7. Ann 1621
8. Joan 1632
9. Rebecca 1633-1635-

Amhurst → Anduze, Lord of Dene, etc (Doomsday Book of Edward the Confessor)

Gospatrick

-

Dofin

-

Wesian

-

Richard

-

Osman 1252

Osman: Legend 3 causes peasant Sabine.

Index of Visitations of Yorkshire

also holds

Metcalfe of North Allerton

Metcalfe of Shorthorugh

Richard of Baugbridge

Thomas of Baugbridge

John = wife of Richard

Jones of Wappa = Gibson of Greby

15th Referrals = a Thornton
Referrals = Prior of Baone Pk.
= Joanna of Baugbridge
= Park 1478 Chanceller
under Edw. IV & Rich. III

Richard = a Shursey
Richard Roger
Richard Lincoln
Richard Empson
Richard Umbrone

Richard of Baone Park is 1569. Ruling

= power of Mary. Queen of Scots.

Richard of Tattenhoe 1580 - 1601
Richard = 13 Oct 1616 & annual allowance 35/-
Richard 1632 = he abt 1631 Richard Walker
to 3 Sep 1655

(meals of wunderable)

James Medcalf = — son of — Sibson
of Wensleydale, a captain in
France at the Battle of Agincourt,
Limp. Henry L. arms: Argent a Culus Pursant Sable

Mechanism of Orientation of ~~the~~ Fenchone

Richard n. of Abenaki in New = son of — husband of
Bishopric of Durham +
of Allendale, co. York

John = son of
John — Greenough
33 Newgate St.

3. In the Epiphany

Michael = Elizabeth
son of
Vivian

= 2° Transversal
der oberen Wügden

John = son of
S. & L. Buxberg =
Wife

John
Thomas
Gates
1813

Michael Richard

卷之三

Belardi in
2101 anno

Symmons et al.

卷之三

Argenteus No. = —
of Tardigrades
3. York
Sea 1900

Revised in of the Hospitals

Anthony Lamon
m. 1613
no. of
Faribault

11

LITERATURE

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Enlightened.

—

anno 1612

2

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The first part of this descent is proved by
a deed of indent dated 33 June. VIII

Metcalfes of Hooke Grange & History.

Thomas m. Chancellor =
of the Duchy

Ottinwell m =
2d son

James m =

Ottinwell =
George m =
2d son

George m = Jane drew
of London widow
of George
Ottinwell m.

John Richard Audley = son of
Robert
Audley
of Weston
in Gloucestershire

George m = Elizabeth Audley son of
Robert Trollope
of Skellon
now living
1612 Castle
Hopewood

Gibbert m = Mary son
of Robert Trollope
of Skellon
now living
1612

George m = Robert Pele Audley
son of Robert
Audley
of Weston
in Gloucestershire
Anne
1612

James m =
in Gloucestershire

Brian Metcalfe =
of Bere Park

5 & 6 Edu. IV
37 Hen. VI (1458-9)
Middham Roll 1465-6
12 Dec 1484
4 Hen. VII
16 Hen. VII
d. about 1501-2

Humphrey
16 Hen. VII
6 Hen. VIII
a 22 Hen. VIII (1507)
intestate

Roger = Elizabeth
31 Hen. VIII
34 Hen. VIII (1542)

Leonard
36 Hen. VIII 20.6.1544
3 Jul 1544
bought Bere Pic
1569 in Rising
of the North
13 Eliz. Pardon 1 Sep 1571
1583 released Bere Park

John = Bridget
uncalled
father

Christopher =
b. 24 Apr. 1577

= Isabel
John Kyelby b. 13 Oct 1577

Bernan | Roger

|

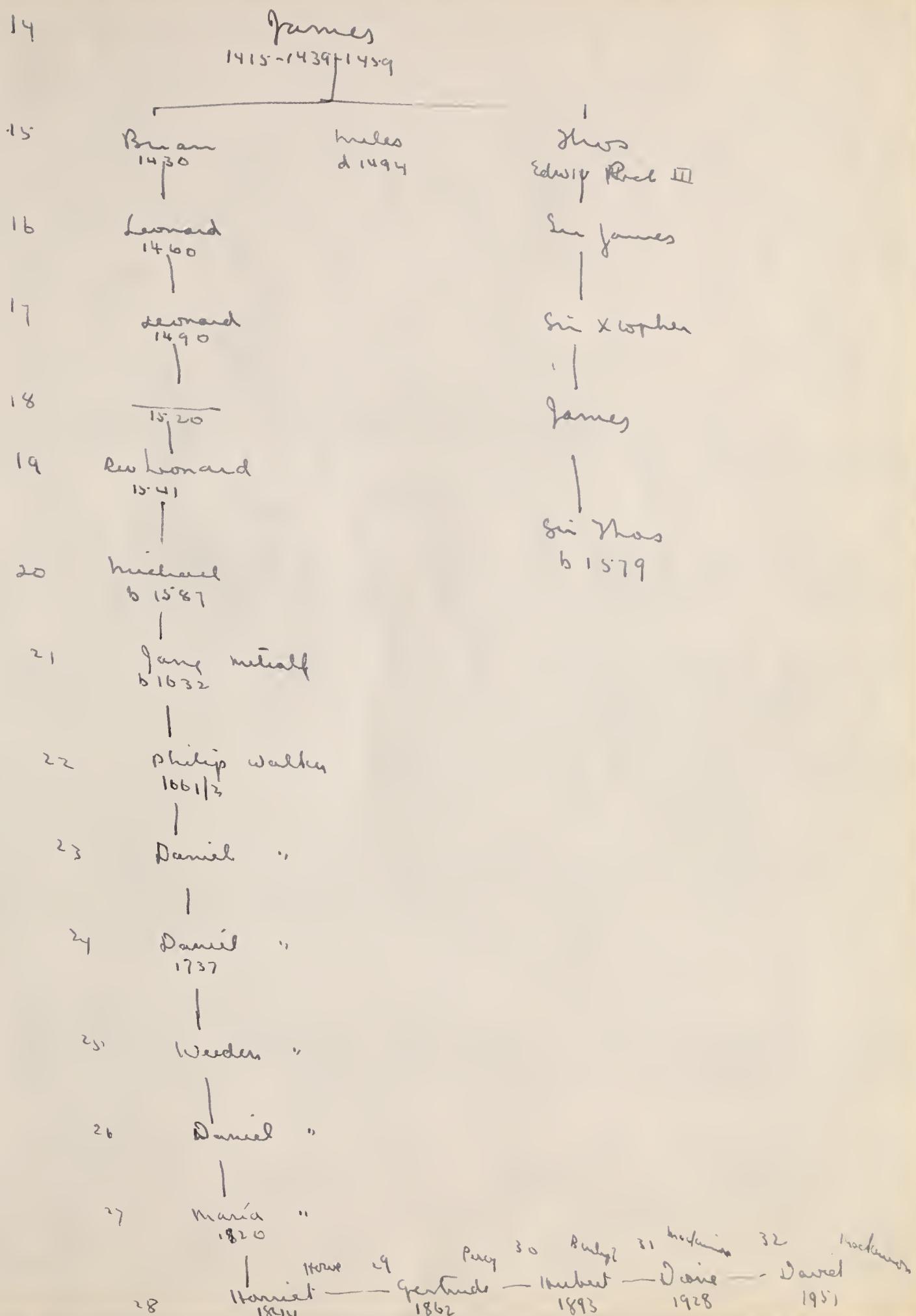
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Leonard Metcalfe
Rector of Tattersfield, Norfolk
1580 et seqq

Leonard
b. 3 Sep 1585

michael
b. 17 June 1587



Metcalf Genealogy.

There has been much speculation about the origin of the name Metcalf. The original seat of the family was in the north and northwest part of Yorkshire in England. The name is found in the old records spelled variously: Methalff, Medcalfe, Mydcalfe, Medcalf, Medcalfe, Metcalve, Medecafe, Metecalfe and many others.

The name is still a very common one in Yorkshire, where it was, and is yet sometimes pronounced "Mecca". The traditions are that the early Metcalfs were as a race unusually large, strong men. There is a familiar story of the strong-armed hero who twisted the neck of a ferocious bull, and reported that he

"Met a calf over there,"

and so was called the Man who Met a calf, or the Metcalf. In later times, Rev. B. G. Metcalf, Rector of Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, writes that he knew in Melkies, Bravener, Yorkshire, eight families of Metcalfs, one a father and seven sons, and all very large men, over six feet tall.

Bravener is an old Metcalf district in Yorkshire. Whittaker's, ^{hist.} "H. of Bravener" derives the name Metcalf from the old Saxon "Mechalgh", halgh meaning a tract of land and Mechalgh, the Men of Meic's land.

Another derivation is perhaps more probable. There are in Bravener, 12 miles south east of Dent, three hills, or small mountain with three peaks, now called the Penningent hills, but long known as the Three Balves.

In A.D. 1278 (Edw. I) it is recorded that Adam de Medekalf, that is Adam of the Middle balf, was killed by one Steynebrigge in single combat. The prefix Mede is derived from the German Mitte, Saxon Midd, English Middle. This Adam of Metcalf in 1278, was the eighth in descent from the original Dane Arlefith, who came to England in 1016 with King Canute, who gave him lands in Northwest Yorkshire, and made him "Lord of Dent, Sedbury and Askrigg", names still to be found on the maps of Yorkshire.

It is said that this Danish succession can be traced in an unbroken line

from Arkefirth to the present time. W^m Mairiod Metcalf, Esq., of York, Eng., born in 1839, claims to be the thirty ninth in regular descent from Arkefirth, as follows:

1. Arkefirth

2. Arkell, Lord of Dent, etc. (Doomsday Book of Edward the Confessor).

3. Gospatrik.

4. Dolfin.

5. William.

6. Richard.

7. Adam, 1252.

8. Adam, 1274, called Medecalfe.

9. Adam Medecalfe, of Baynbridge.

10. Adam Medecalfe, of Thornton.

11. Richard Metcalf, of Baynbridge.

12. Thomas Metcalf, of Baynbridge.

13. John Metcalf, married Alice of Treby.

14. James Metcalf, of Nappa, in Wensleydale, married Beulah of Treby, was Captain

at the battle of Agincourt, under Henry V, in 1415, and was Lord of the Manor of Nappa when Margaret, widow of Richard Lord Scrope claimed dower in the said Manor. But in 1472, the widow of Lord Scrope released to James Metcalf and heirs all claims. In 1454 he is described as of Nappa-under-the-Skar, in Aysgarth. In 1459 as of Wensleydale, York. This James Metcalf founded and endowed the chantry of St. Anne at Askrigg; requiring daily Mass said and prayers offered for the good estate of the King and Queen, of himself and his sons, and their souls when from this life they pass away, and for the souls of all his benefactors, and all the faithful departed.

In this Chapel of St. Anne is still (1880) to be seen a marble slab, which has evidently been defaced, the inscriptions, carvings, sculptures, and ornaments of brass torn off. This, it is said, was done by the "Roundheads" in the time of Cromwell.

This James Metcalf's children were:—

1. Reginald, married a Thornton of Thornton.

2 Brian

3. Myles who was in Parliament from York in 1478.
4. Thomas who was Chancellor of the Kingdom under Edward IV and Richard III.
5. Joan who married Marmaduke, Constable of Clifford, and who died in 1502.
6. Cicely who died in 1502, ^CPrioress of Marrick Abbey, in Wensleydale, Priory of St. Andrew, Marrick.

On account of their adherence to the House of York, and Richard III, Myles Metcalf, the Recorder, and his brother the Chancellor were expressly excepted from the pardon granted in 1485, by Henry VII. But they were afterwards pardoned and restored to office. Myles died Feb. 25, 1494, and was buried in the Minster of York. There was a brass tablet in the Minster of York with this inscription:—

"+ hic jacet Miles Metcalf quondam recordator istius civitatis, ac etiam aries justiciariorum dom. regis apud Lancaster, qui obiit ~~xxv~~ die mensis Februario anno. Dom. 1494. Cuius anime propitietus Deus. Amen."

These Yorkshire Metcalf's were always zealous Catholics. Bryan Metcalf of Beare Park, Wensleydale, was the Bryan of Beare, champion in the story of the felon Dow of Rokeby, according to Whittakers History, and Sir Walter Scott's "Rokeby". Beare Park, Marrick, Wensleydale, was long a residence of the Metcalfs till it was confiscated in 1543 under Henry VIII's suppression of Monasteries.

Thomas Metcalf, the other brother, was Privy Councillor in 1460 under Henry VI, and Chancellor of Lancaster, under Richard III. This Thomas Metcalf was described in Leland's Chronicles as "a great officer as steward, sur- vier, or receiver of lands, whereby he waxed rich, and did bulde and purchase. He made additions to Knappay Hall, in which two tourres be very fair besides other loggings." He adds that "Knappay and other places thereabout be able to make three hundred men in very knownen consanguinitie of the Metcalfes."

15. This Thomas Metcalf with his brothers, Myles, Reginald and Bryan, with Joan wife of Marmaduke, and Cicely, the Prioress, are called the fifteenth (15th)

generation from the old Dane, Urkefirth.

33. William Metcalf, who married Anne Mainwood May 21 1651, is called the thirty third from Urkefirth.
34. William Mainwood Metcalf, of York, Eng., born in 1859, claims to be the thirty ninth from Urkefirth.

But our American Metcalfs are descended from Brian, of Beare Park, the third son of James Metcalfe of Nappay, who married Johanna of Boughton. Their sons were:

1. Richard.
2. Leonard married a Thursby.
3. Nicholas
4. Roger

Leonards sons were

1. Leonard
2. Vincent
3. Godfrey
4. Ambrose.

Leonard Metcalf of Beare Park, in 1569, joined a Rising in the North, in the interests of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was condemned and attainted and narrowly escaped the scaffold. His name is first in the list of "se teenen prisoners in Carlisle, Dec., 1569": His name is in the list of prisoners taken to Durham castle, Jan., 1570. Eleven of them were indicted for "conspiracy of Treason and Rebellion", and all were condemned to die. Four were executed at once at York. The other seven were "stayed for the second execution", or until the Queen's pleasure; and it was represented to the Queen that Leonard Metcalf rose because the Earl of Northumberland did, and also that he had made state of his lands to his wife, so that by his life the Queen should have his lands, while by his death his wife should have them, so that the Queen should win by his life and lose by his death; and further that he had been taken for a very quiet, honest gentleman, and that he was generally lamented. The Queen's reply expressed her willingness to spare the lives of three, but "for the four, Metcalf, Lambert, Blaxton and Congers, we think it good that some further example be showed and we refer the same to your own judgment". But the commissioners did not accept the discretion thus given them; and in April 5th the Earl

of Sussex wrote to Secretary Cecil, that the Queen "wanted some funder example of ye better sorte," and that "Metcalfe, Lambert, Claxton, and Congers ought to be executed, probably for the sake of "ye tundes". The Bill of Attainder names "Leonard Metcalfe, late of Beare Park, co. York, Esquire"

The "coat of arms" of these old Yorkshire Metcalfs was everywhere, "Argent, three calves, passant sable," with different quarterings in different branches of the family.

Our emigrant ancestor, Michael Metcalf, the Dornix, or Embroidery Weaver, of Norwich, and the Metcalfs of Norwich, Tatterford and vicinity in co. Norfolk, were immediately descended from the Metcalfs of Beare Park and Wappa Hall in North Yorkshire. The Yorkshire Metcalfs, as far as known, were zealous Catholics; the Norfolk family were zealous Protestants, and Michael, at least, a staunch Puritan. When Leonard M. was attainted for high treason, and lost his large estates in Yorkshire (which it is hinted may have been one reason for his condemnation, his lands being wanted for some new court favorite) his family left Yorkshire and settled in Norfolk. Religion was then largely a matter of politics. It is supposed that Leonard Metcalf himself, perhaps as a condition of his pardon, gave up his Catholicism, and after the loss of his property, eventually took holy orders under the state church, and, twenty years after, was the first Leonard Metcalf, Rector of the parish of Tatterford near Norwich. But it is perhaps more probable that this first Rector Metcalf of Tatterford was a son of Leonard Metcalf, the quondam traitor.

The earliest records extant of the parish of Tatterford, are copies in the registry of the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, and commence about 1560. In 1580, it sequens, Leonard Metcalf was Rector of the Parish of Tatterford. Leonard Metcalf was succeeded by Kith and Metcalf. In these records the name is spelled Metcalf, Metcalfe, Mettisalf, and Metcalfe. In 1585 is the entry of baptism of "Leonardus Metcalf. filius leonardi Metcalf et bapt. fuit 3d die Septembris." Again "Michael Metcalf filius leonardi Metcalf et bapt. fuit 17th die June 1587." which confirms our records that Michael Metcalf, the Dornix Weaver, was born at Tatterford, Norfolk b. June 17, 1587. There is no clue to the name of Leonard Metcalf's wife the mother of Michael.

Michael Metcalf's wife, Sarah Ellwyn, was born, our old records in this

country say, "June 17, 1593, in the adjoining town of Wayham. The adjoining town is Rayham, with parishes East, West and South Rayham. And there has been quite a controversy over the name. The registers of all have been searched for the record of Sarah Ellwyn's birth and marriage. But further investigation has shown that Sarah Ellwyn was born in "Heigham", the daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Ellwyn. Thomas Ellwyn was born in 1564 and died in 1648. Sarah Ellwyn was born in Heigham, June 17, 1593 and was married to Michael Metcalf, Oct. 15, 1616. Their seven oldest children were born and baptized in St. Benedict's, Norwich, Norfolk co. and the four younger children at St. Edmundsbury.

Michael Metcalf, son of Rev. Leonard Metcalf, Rector of Tatterford, was born at Tatterford, co. Norfolk, Eng., June 17, 1587.

Sarah Ellwyn, daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Ellwyn was born at St. Edmundsbury, co. Norfolk, Eng., June 17, 1593.

They were married in Hingham Oct 15, 1616. They sailed for New England Apr. 15, 1617.

Their children were: —

1. Michael born Nov 15, 1617 died young.
2. Mary (or Marcy) born Feb. 14, 1619 married Henry Wilson Nov. 24, 1642.
3. Michael born Aug 24, 1620.
4. John, born Sept. 5, 1622 married Mary daughter of Francis Chichester, Mar 22 (1647), died in Dedham Mar 21, 1675.
5. Sarah born Sept 10, 1624 married Robert Onion of Dedham.
6. Elisabeth born Oct 4, 1626 married Sept 15, 1648 Thomas Bancroft of Peeling.
7. Martha born May 27, 1628 married 1st William Beignell 2nd Aug 2, 1654, Christopher Smith 3rd — Stow.
8. Thomas born Dec 27, 1629 married 1st Sept 12, 1655 Sarah Purse 2nd Dec 21, 1679 —
9. Anne (called also Joane) born Mar 1, 1631 died young.
10. Jane born Mar 24, 1632 married ^{Philip} Samuel Waller of Rehoboth.
11. Rebeka born Apr 5, 1634 married Apr 5, 1654 John Mackintosh of Dedham.

COLONIZATION OF YORKSHIRE

James Melville = a daughter of — Gibson
Went to Canada, a Captain in France
at the Battle of Agincourt,
Temp Henry II

Melcalfe of WENSLEYDALE

Argent 3 colvcs Passant sable